

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

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119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. Ld.*

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THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 24000 Locomotives and over 300,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

Orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
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Translations from English into Portuguese

and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

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Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

R. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherry, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
heat and normalising the functions of the stomach,
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches,
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a
valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.
For this important contribution to medical science
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy on the Atlatlan, Topica and Sonora Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,126.00 (\$3,950,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,100.00 (\$35,230).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Fire and Marine.

Capital .. . £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling
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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital .. . £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. . £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) .. . £1,125,000
Reserve fund .. . £795,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1^a de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. . £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

R. Rua 1^a de Março, 2nd floor**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London
Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Menhaden Steam Coal always in stock. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service. Engineering Works. Repairs to ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27
Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**Capital .. . £1,500,000
Capital paid up .. . 750,000
Reserve fund .. . 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grand Brown & Co.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital .. . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 320.) (Calixa 135.)

Draws on:

Germany: (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Schöne, Frankfurt a. M.)

England: (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Braithwaite & Co., London.)

France: (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neufville & Co., Paris.)

Portugal: (Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents)

and any other countries.
Open accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Receives orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,
Director.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital .. . £1,500,000
Realized do .. . 500,000
Reserve fund .. . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos

Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Puyallup.

DRAWS ON:

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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.Capital .. . £1,000,000
Item paid up .. . 500,000
Reserve fund .. . 500,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosti & Co.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,132 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: (Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France, Lazard Frères & Co.)

LONDON: (Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Paris Bank, Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., J. Henry Schroder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Ruffer & Sons.)

GERMANY: (Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents, Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents, Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gebrüder & Co. in Hamburg, Conrad Hirsch & Co. in Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.)

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice .. . 2%
With notice:
3 months .. . 4%
6 " .. . 5%
12 " .. . 6%

Léon Houssset,

General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25,000, 5 dozen boxes for 125,000 and one dozen boxes for 20,000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor

Rio de Janeiro

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan government is fighting locusts by paying 5 cents gold for their eggs, and one cent gold for each five kilos of locusts.

—The city of Córdoba, Argentina, was visited by a tremendous cyclone on the 19th inst. The heat here in Rio de Janeiro on that day was intense, and indicated an unusual storm to the south and west.

—The movement in bullion through the customs-houses of the republic in 1896 consisted of \$5,956,700 gold imports and \$2,047,829 gold exports. During the past 16 years the imports have amounted to 141 million dollars gold and the exports to 78 million. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The telegrams from Montevideo indicate a very uneasy feeling there. Vice-President Cuestas is a candidate for the presidency, but as congress is controlled by Herrera his chances of election are doubtful. The indications are that he is meditating a coup. At last accounts the garrison is under arms, commerce is paralyzed, and everybody is waiting to see what the next move will be.

—It is stated that the militarization of the police of the capital will be carried out in the following form:

Two battalions of 500 men each, formed with 100 men from each of the urban sections; two squadrons of a cavalry of security of 150 men each, and an "extraordinary" regiment of 200 men, besides the urban battalion already formed of some 300 men. This will give a total of 1,300 infantry and 500 cavalry, a fairly formidable force. The object of the government in forming this is still unknown. It certainly cannot be regarded as a measure of economy. —Montevideo Times.

—Attention has been called by most of the newspapers to the large number of infanticides which are committed in Buenos Aires. Both police and judicial authorities consider the matter sufficiently serious to demand consideration and discussion. The bulk of opinion is on the whole in favour of a return to the old "torno libre," which enabled a mother to get rid of her child without leaving any trace as to her own identity, yet at the same time ensured the good treatment of the infants thus abandoned by their natural protectors. The institution is not one that commends itself to English ideas; but it has its good features, and anything is better than allowing infanticides to increase unchecked. —Review, Buenos Aires.

MODERN ALCHEMY.

The sen-serpent story is benten. Silver has been transmuted into gold by the simplest possible process, and this at a time when currency is a most vexatious question, in which America more than any other country is interested. It is not, therefore, a matter of interest surprise that the transmutation has been effected by an American investigator. He has converted Mexican dollars (why did he not start with pure silver?) into a light consisting of a mixture of gold and silver more than ninety tenths a fine from three-fifths to two-thirds of the precious metal being found to consist of pure gold. Mexican dollars, by the way, contain also copper. All that is required for this transmutation is extreme mechanical pressure. There can be no doubt of America's capacity to supply an abundance of this commodity. Pressure acts doubtless upon the silver atoms and gives them a greater density, so that from 108 the atomic weight grows up to 196. That is, starting with a white metal, namely, silver—of a specific gravity of 10, the effect of an enormous pressure is to increase its gravity by about double (the specific gravity of gold is 19.5), the resulting mass changing color—presenting, in fact, all the appearance as well as the properties of the noble yellow metal. Alchemy is doomed and America's financial superiority is a nation amongst nations secured. —Lancet.

NEW AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

A Chicago despatch states that the proposition to establish a new steamship line to ply the Mississippi river and the Gulf was discussed at the meeting of the National Business League. At the meeting the acting-chairman submitted reports from a number of government agents of the South American republics, which will form a basis for future action. We expect to ask the government to grant a subsidy for a line of steamships through the Gulf to South America, said he.

At present there are only a few private lines running to the south, such as the one controlled by ex-Mayor Grace. The freight tariffs on these lines are prohibitive. The English government has established bureaus of credit in all the South American republics. The British are stealing a march on us. It is the intention of this league to take up a deep waterway movement, and have the products of this part of the country taken straight through from Chicago by water.

Here, then, we have another attempt, in another way, to enter for the needs of North American traders with South America, where British predominance is a constant cause of heartburning in the United States. —Financial News, Oct. 21.

THE official estimate for the wheat crop in the United States is now for 590,000,000 bushels, of which 250,000,000 bushels will be available for export.

and so, too, is it likely to continue. He
the greater necessity for increasing our in-
dustrial income.—*Transport.*

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

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IN CASE
PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO

TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU

AND

LOGOS'S STOUT

Beer in barrels & bottled

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chateau, Proprietors.
manufacturers of

MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,
Quinine Tonic,
Ginger Ale,
Lemonade.

Seltzer Water
Gas Waters,
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers agents

PETROPOLIS.

Now open for the Season a comfortable home for good families and bachelors. Close to Station.

Address **Pensão Honório**

Petropolis.

GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.

First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & Co.

Proprietors.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
Brooks, William Keith—is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 1st.

Harwood, Samuel, of Gifford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1878.
Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd.

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.
A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AO MOINHO DE OURO.

Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills.
The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.
Depot in São Paulo:

ROCHA TAMEIRÃO & CO.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

To let at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, nice furnished rooms by a German family.
Information may be obtained at N. 24, Cosme Velho, armazem do Sr. Marques.

WILLIAM SMITH.

English boot and shoemaker, while thanking his numerous customers for their past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at

N. 25 A, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
Rio de Janeiro.

RHODE'S HOUSE

Ladeira de Santa Theresa No. 27

Nearest cool place to city, 20 minutes from General Post Office. Close to electric line. Good bath. Large garden. Terms moderate.

SEA SICKNESS

28 cures were treated on board a s.s. "Olympia" by Dr. Ernest Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cures were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguon says that "during voyages on board a s.s. I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Lelvas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numerous testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$25.00 per box, \$125.00 for 6 and 250.00 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 72

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20000 per annum for Brazil; \$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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and at the Victoria Store, SAO PAULO.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1897.

THE disputes between the Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires and various shipping houses over the manner in which that official discharges his duty, ought to receive the prompt attention of the government. The disputes have been going on for some time, and one case has been brought into court. It does not contribute to the good credit and dignity of any nation to maintain a man in office who is constantly quarrelling with those who are obliged to use his services. We do not pretend to decide who is to blame in this matter, but it is evident that the consul has fallen out with a pretty large part of the shipping community at Buenos Aires, and that there is now very slight chance of their pulling together in the future. We readily understand that there are many annoyances in such an office, but it is the consul's duty to make the best of them and to be just and courteous to every man who comes to him. As a rule, we believe, the official representatives of this country enjoy an excellent reputation in this respect, and this renders the conduct of the consul at Buenos Aires all the more noticeable. Before the quarrel goes any further, we trust the minister of foreign affairs will give the matter his attention.

THE national debenture-holders of the Leopoldina railway system have now formally and definitely accepted the offer of the foreign debenture-holders for the liquidation of the old company and the transfer of the property to foreign management. There remains, of course, the final assent of the judge to the action taken by the national debenture-holders, but of this no doubts are entertained. Due notice of the meeting was given, and considerably more than the required two-thirds were in attendance. And on the vote, over two-thirds of the outstanding debentures accepted the proposal. As soon as the judge formally recognizes this fact, the process of liquidation will be terminated, if we are correctly advised, and the formal transfer to the new company can then be made. This termination of a long and decidedly discreditable complication, will certainly give general satisfaction. Through shameful and criminal mismanagement, through disastrous speculation, and through incompetent and embarrassed supervision, this great network of railways had become hopelessly bankrupt. It could not meet its interest liabilities, nor maintain its lines in proper working condition. Under such circumstances the only rational solution was to transfer the property to the creditors. In this case the transfer promises to secure a good administration of the property, which will be a benefit not only to the parties concerned, but to the extensive district which these railways serve. It is to be

hoped, therefore, that no more delays will occur in the definite settlement of this unfortunate liquidation. The proper management and development of the Leopoldina and Central systems can not fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the country. Trade would be developed, agriculture and many inland industries would be benefited, and the interior towns served by the lines would all feel the revivifying influence of the new prosperity. These railways will, of course, not accomplish everything, nor work miracles; but under good and efficient administration they will help trade and industry and thus contribute much to the general prosperity of the people. For many years, we regret to say, they have been obstacles to trade and industry rather than helps, and it is to this fact that we owe much of the commercial depression of this capital.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 16.—*Senate*.—Senator Thomaz Delfino denounced the arrest of Senator João Cordeiro as unconstitutional and inquired whether the chair had no communication to make to the senate on the subject. The president *pro tem* in the chair answered that, as under martial law parliamentary immunities are suspended, there was no communication to be made. Senator Lauro Sodré offered a motion, signed by himself and eight others, expressing regret at the absence of the senator illegally arrested by the government. The chair refused to receive the motion and Senator Lauro Sodré appealed to the senate, which sustained the chair's decision.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the department of finance was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Deputy Serzedello asked whether any answer had been received to the chamber's inquiry in regard to the arrest of Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima. The chair replied in the negative and Deputy Seabra asserted that the chamber's inquiry was unconstitutional. Deputy Belisario, while defending the chamber's inquiry, contended that the government may properly decline to answer. Deputy Coelho informed the chamber that a letter addressed by the inspector of the navy-yard to the mother of Deputy Barbosa Lima shows that the latter was arrested on the 11th inst. between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., that is before martial law had been declared.

Nov. 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello inquired whether the government had sent the information solicited by the chamber in regard to the arrest of two of its members. He also asked whether the chair concurs in the doctrine that the government may delay its answer until after martial law has ceased to exist. The chair said that no information had arrived. He refrained from answering the second question, but remarked that in 1894 the chamber, on motion of Deputy Caspar Drummond, had made an inquiry in regard to the arrest of Deputy José Mariano and that up to the present date no reply has been received.

Nov. 20.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello read a letter of the 17th inst. from Deputy José Mariano, who said that on that day a police delegate had called on him and required him to go to the police office. He did not know whether he would be imprisoned or not, as the delegate had refused to make any explanations. Deputy Marink spoke in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 in aid of the agricultural interests of the country and Deputy Jacob Laíx proposed that import duties be collected in gold with an abatement of 50 % on the tariff rates.

COFFEE NOTES

—Last month 6,363,458 kilos of coffee passed over the Sorocabana railway, paying freight to the amount of 469,097,500.

—Tree planting in the Ceylon tea plantations has been found very beneficial, and it is believed by many planters that these trees, had they been planted, would have been a protection as well for coffee. The tree employed generally is the Greivillea.

—It would be interesting to know whether the predictions published by the *Debate* in regard to the next coffee crop, are echoes of the complaints of September, when there was considerable drought, or are based on later occurrences. We know that the weather was abundant. Since then we have had frequent rains here in Rio, and no long period of drought. Was this also the case in the coffee districts, or have they suffered from further droughts?

—Having yesterday, says the *Debate* of Thursday, published under the head of *Noticias Parciais* the opinion of a well-informed Santos coffee merchant, who says the coffee crop for 1898, on account of drought and for other reasons, will be small, we proceeded to make inquiries of another gentleman, also a competent authority on this subject, in order to learn whether similar causes will affect the crop in the states of Rio and Minas. We regret to say that the information thus obtained coincides with the prediction made in São Paulo: it appears that the coffee crop for 1898 will be small in all three of the states.

—A visible supply for the world of almost 6,000,000 bags would have broken the heart of the average Brazilian planter of a decade ago for it would have meant that the visible stocks were equal to an entire crop of Rio and Santos coffee, and even to that with the Brazilian crop running possibly to \$300,000 bags and following a crop of 9,000,000 bags, a world's supply of 6,000,000 bags looks before the trade in oppressive magnitude. Since September 1st the total visible supply has gained 551,000 bags. Since Oct. 1st, 1896, the supply has increased 2,253,000 bags.—*Merchants' Review*, New York, Oct. 8.

COFFEE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

Two days ago Renter wired out to us the somewhat vague statement that the New South Wales government intended to encourage coffee-growing. No doubt Renter thought that the news would be of interest to coffee planters in India, Ceylon, and the East generally, but we do not think that these need fear competition from that quarter. Even should the soil and climate be favourable to the coffee tree in the northern section of New South Wales, the labour question will be an insuperable obstacle to its successful cultivation from a commercial point of view. In Queensland, Mr. Meehan tells us, all the conditions but this one are favourable to its growth, but it cannot be made to pay with *kumkums* at two shillings a day. And in N. S. Wales even this comparatively cheap labour would not be available, for colored labour is not permitted in that colony.—*Times of Ceylon*, Sept. 15.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There is much complaint of scarcity of water in S. Paulo.
—The printing-office of the *Diario* of Campinas has been threatened with assault.
—Several persons accused of smuggling were tried and acquitted at Bahia on the 20th inst.
—Complaints are made from the distant state of Guyana in regard to irregular mail service.
—The *Correio Paulistano* is savagely attacking Gen. Glycerio. This shows what good friends they used to be.
—Many prominent members of the republican federal party in S. Paulo are preparing, it is stated, to leave for Europe.
—Instead of coming to Rio, where his duties lie, Deputy Glycerio seems to be drifting in the opposite direction. He reached Campinas a few days ago.
—Judge Achilles Lima, who persists in treating Juliao de Castilhos' jury law as unconstitutional, has again been indicted by the superior court at Porto Alegre.

—A jury in Bahia has absolved the ex-treasurer of the custom-house of that port from the charge of embezzling money with the public funds entrusted to his charge.
—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Pelotas says that at Herval, Boyventina Soares, one of the federalist leaders, has narrowly escaped being murdered by the federalists.

—When the printing-office of the Republica, of Baurial, São Paulo, was wrecked a few days ago, the municipal archives deposited in the same building were likewise destroyed, several books of great value being carried away.

—Dr. Martinho Garez has resigned the office of governor of Sergipe. The election to be held for filling the vacancy caused by his resignation will probably result in freeing the state from the control of Col. Vallada's partisans.

—The *Diario* of Santos of the 14th inst. notes the arrival there on the preceding day of Eduardo Sakamonde, editor of the *Paiz*. The *Diario* says that Sr. Sakamonde is on his way to Lambari for the benefit of his health. The usual route to Lambari is by the Central railway to Cruzeiro.

—On the 18th the colonists on the plantation of Sr. Pedro Pastana, near Amparo, São Paulo, organized a procession and came into town with crosses and lances to pray for rain at the churches. We shall be interested to hear whether the storm which broke over this city on the 19th, reached Amparo.

—The editors of the *Paraffalla* and *Tribuna Italiana*, two Italian papers published in São Paulo, fought a duel on the 14th, in which the *Tribuna* editor was wounded. Swords were used. It is said that the wounded editor is not satisfied and wants to fight again. Steps have been taken to prosecute the two firebrands for infraction of the law.

—A member of the committee appointed at Valença to promote public rejoicing over the victory of the government troops at Campos complains that he has not been able to induce the other members of the committee to hold a meeting. He accordingly resigns his position and rejoices that he is no longer under the obligation of making the public rejoice.

—The Hotel Ilha Balnearia on the island of Santo Amaro, near Santos, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. No lives were lost; but the 22 families staying at the hotel lost all their luggage. Mr. Wollack, owner of the Henschel photographic gallery in S. Paulo, who was on his way to Europe, lost property valued at 9,000\$. The building was insured for 220,000\$ and the furniture for 80,000\$. It is said that the company owning the hotel will at once begin its reconstruction.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

No one can call S. Paulo dull at present. We have just had a Santos vs. S. Paulo and a Ladies vs. Gentlemen cricket match. Tennis and football are chronic. On Saturday there was a crowded Cinderella at the Rô-

tisserie Sportsman. A Carlo masked ball is still to come, while for Christmas there is to be a hazard for the benefit of the Hospital Samaritano, among whose many attractions is included an opera by amateurs. Such gaiety is truly *assommo*. «Paro ou vamos?»

It all began with the Jubilee:
«Our Aunt Jane's gone mad about the Jubilee,
Ho, the Jubilee!
Ho, the Jubilee!» etc.

I see our loyal address was duly received by the Queen, whom God long preserve. We cannot have too much of a reign like that of H. R. and L. Majesty. The republic is the ideal form of government, no doubt; but the constitutional monarchy seems to come out best in practice; and so say we, all of us.

Verily, if H. R. and L. M. could have witnessed our enthusiasm on Jubilee day, who can doubt that the sight would have brought tears to her illustrious eyes? Whose high task shall it be, I wonder, at some future day, to hymn the glories of the «Omnium Gatherum», followed by the elegant extracts at Guanajá, to tell of all the jokes and bottles that were cracked, the costumes that were sported, especially one like an autumn sunset with a bit of the harvest moon just showing above the horizon; of the three S. Paulo books, in shiny bell-toppers, who went «galumphing» down to Santos, like the Three Fattons of Tooley street, to represent the People of England; of the herd who rushed violently down a steep place (by rail) into a sea of champagne; of, in short, all the headlong fun and frolic that fired the blood and maddened the brain in the halcyon days of our hot youth. «Consule Planco»—freely rendered, «when Marcus was consul?»

No mine, I fear; for, apart from my prehistoric unworthiness, I was not there to see.

A recent letter addressed by a Brazilian gentleman to an English financial paper, and which speaks of the inexperience of a moment in the hate which is felt for England in Brazil, as almost everywhere else, suggests to one's mind how much obliged we ought to be, for the kind interest they take in us, to all those foreign states, both great and small, who wish our country sunk beneath the sea, her possessions divided, and her people scattered and subjugated. But one would remind them that the England they desire to see destroyed is, by her strength, her steadfast honesty, her historic freedom, the very bulwark of Liberty in Europe. The best thing which can happen to these good people is that their wish should, as it will, be denied them.

This is not the time of England's decay, but of her triumph. A coalition against her would be a coalition against liberty. When the struggle comes, if come it ever do, the flag of England will become the Offspring of Freedom, and will fly higher above the storm than the gathered double eagles of tyranny. Fighting beneath it will be found not only Englishmen, but free men of all races, from every part of the vast empire which owns it; far-distant Canadians, belted horsemen from Australia, tawny Indians, bronzed Africans—why, men would start up out of the very ground to fight for England!

And then, if, after all, the strain had been heavy, and the day long, and anxious eyes were turned for a sign in the West—in that hour, if not for England, if not for the race, then for Liberty, that sign would come; and come with an unnumbered cheer whose very echo would shake the crowns of the despot's heads, and turn their hearts to water within them! Foreign papers, please copy.

By the way, why am I a patriot, I wonder? On reflection, I account for the fact something in this way. I have an innate pride in my country, because my country has produced me; and, it is capable of great things. I love my fellow countrymen, as a nation, because they are an appendage to myself; though I find myself perfectly indifferent to them individually. I have a corresponding dislike for people who are not of my race. Consequently I conclude that my patriotism is mere exuberance of self-love; an enormous extension of my own individual egoism. I like myself; I do not like other people. There you have the whole thing in nutshell.

And, when you come to think of it, how intensely unlovable other people are? Who are all the liars, sneaks, hypocrites, drunkards, thieves and wasters you are acquainted with? Why, other people, to be sure. And then, how other people «fancy themselves», how they patronize, oppress and annoy you? What fools other people are? What a want of delicacy feeling they display on all occasions. Frankly, I hate other people. I simply cannot endure them, and their ways; and I don't believe anybody else can, either. Were it not for other people this world would be a Paradise!

The 15th, the anniversary of that great day which has done so much for us—which has, in fact, come near doing us altogether—once more over. There was but little enthusiasm, even in the newspapers, and none at all in the streets of S. Paulo. There was a march past of troops, and some promenade of officers in their uniforms «de grande gala»; and, so far as I saw, that was all. *Intensum*. What we want is neither restoration, nor revolution, but peace, order and economy.

Mr. William Speers, the superintendent of the S. Paulo railway, returned to this city on

Sunday last, after a brief holiday in England. A large party of friends went to Santos, and a further and very numerous contingent to the Alto do Sarn, to meet and welcome him. The proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm, and Mr. Speers is to be congratulated on the well-deserved popularity he enjoys.

On Tuesday I strayed down to Dulle's Chateau to see the Ladies play cricket vs. Gentlemen. The latter were condemned to use mopsicks instead of bats, to bowl with their left hands—or their right, whichever happened to be the most inconvenient to them, and generally to make things easy for their fair adversaries.

Well—I am very sorry, but, like George Washington, I cannot tell a lie—the Ladies, with a few brilliant exceptions, played—but there! for the life of me I cannot tell the truth either; for they were so nicely dressed, chiefly in pale blue and pink, and looked so pretty and engaging while weakly wielding the mallow or mumping, with much rustling of petticoats, after the ball, that one never thought of cricket at all; and I, for one, inadvertently left the ground without knowing which side had won.

Miss Floride, the winner of the ladies' prize for the best score, showed herself no novice at the game, and the manner in which she performed the «bat trick» caused a sad and surprised expression to appear in the countenance of the three distinguished S. Paulo cricketers whose stumps went down. In short, speaking of the ladies eleven, one might say that, where all were Graces, Miss Floride was «W. G.»

NICOREM'S DEWDROPS.

S. Paulo, Nov. 15th.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—On the 16th Dr. Barreto Dantas decreed the judicial liquidation of the Sapiruby railway company, on the petition of Sr. Dionysio Tolomey.

—On the 6th prox. a meeting of creditors of the Leopoldina railway company, called by Judge Barreto Dantas, will be held at No. 47 Rua do Consignação.

—On the 16th the cabinet formally approved the new tariff of the Central railway recommended by Director Passos, and the President signed a decree authorizing its adoption.

—At Recife on the night of the 16th inst. there was found in a first-class car of a train that had just arrived, a man, long-suffering wounded with a blood-stained knife and razor lying in his side.

The municipal council yesterday adopted the resolution authorizing a revision of the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company, by which first-class fares are to be increased by 100 reis.

—Among the arrivals here on the 15th inst. by the Royal Mail packet *Thames*, we note the name of Mr. G. F. Colman, the new manager of the Leopoldina railway system. Mr. Colman is an experienced railway manager and will, we feel sure, be able to infuse new life into the Leopoldina.

—According to arrangements made in the press, 191 kilometers of railway, a number of locomotives and cars and other property belonging to the Leopoldina Co., the whole valued at 9,375,824\$, will be judicially sold at auction to-day in the city of Campos at the suit of Dr. Abelardo Saturnino Teixeira de Mello.

At a meeting held on Tuesday last, November 16th, the majority of the shareholders of the Leopoldina railway company concurred in the plan, accepted by the shareholders on the 3rd of last April, for the reorganization of the company. A protest has been filed by Messrs. Lidgerwood, Cowell and Watson and also by Alberto Thomaz Gama. The *Jornal do Commercio* is informed that the new tariff elevates the fares on suburban trains to 400 reis for first-class and 200 reis for second-class, subscriptions for 25 passages, however, having an abatement of 25 per cent. Operatives in special trains and employees of the road will have an abatement of 50 per cent.

—The minister of industry has advised the fiscal engineer of the Recife ao Lajeiro line that he approves the accounts sent in for 1,376 \$ 80 administration expenses in London and 2,200 for the company's representative in Rio. As to office and *expediente* expenses, however, he can not approve an expense greater than 2,400 a year, as fixed by an *avisão* of last year.

—It is not true, as has been so positively stated, that the Brazilian government has definitely rejected all the proposals by the syndicate that bids for the Central railway.

On the contrary, negotiations are still going on. As we stated last week, the Brazilian government rejected the tender put in, but it invited the syndicate to make another offer more in accordance with the terms of the law, and in consequence communications were resumed. Whether they will lead to anything is another matter, but it is difficult to believe that the Brazilian government will finally refuse so large a sum as 5 millions sterling.

The financial difficulties of the government are notoriously great. Five millions would enable it to clear off its most pressing liabilities, and would give it time to take other measures to bring its finances into better order. That in turn would improve its credit, and consequently it has an exceedingly strong inducement to dispose of the railway. On the other hand, the leading members of the syndicate are making modifications and proposals, and therefore a considerable time will pass before a definite result is reached.—*The Statist*, London, Oct. 30.

—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Minas and Rio railway for the last five years:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
1892	1,274,808\$ 30	1,131,573\$ 300
1893	1,357,583\$ 160	1,261,377\$ 170
1894	1,308,933\$ 570	1,207,888\$ 590
1895	1,748,438\$ 870	1,520,030\$ 000
1896	1,774,368\$ 000	1,656,960\$ 520

Last year the trains of the company carried 91,152 passengers, 52,172,155 kilos of freight and 1,652,218 kilos of luggage and parcels. The length of the road is 170 kilometres and the company has a guarantee of 7% payable in gold, on a capital of 15,495,253\$ 80.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

A subscriber of ours very kindly sends us an account, clipped from *The Southport Visitor* of October 28th, of a complimentary dinner given to Mr. G. F. Colman on the eve of his departure for Brazil to assume the management of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Colman had been connected with the West Lancashire railway for nine years as general manager, goods manager, secretary and passenger superintendent, and his success in all these capacities was amply confirmed by the generous testimony of his old associates.

There was a large attendance at the dinner, at the conclusion of which the chairman, in a witty as well as complimentary address, presented Mr. Colman with an illuminated address and purse of gold. Other presents of a private character were also made, and various speeches were made. Our space, however, prevents our giving more than the address, which follows: To G. F. Colman, Esq., General Manager and Secretary of the West Lancashire and the Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway Companies, Central Station, Southport.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and other friends, desire your acceptance of this address, together with the accompanying purse of gold, as a token of our high appreciation of your abilities as railway manager, and also to show the great esteem in which you are held by those with whom you have been associated throughout this country.

We congratulate you upon your appointment as general manager of the Leopoldina Railway, Brazil, and feel sure that your great business capacity, together with the wide experience in connection with the railways of this country, and power of organization, will prove of great value to the railway in the distant land of Brazil, the management of which you are now about to undertake.

With every good wish for your future happiness, and that you may long be spared in health and strength to enjoy your new surroundings,—We are, dear sir, yours faithfully.

Appendix were the names of the Mayor, Dr. G. H. Holland, Mr. G. Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, Mr. W. P. Scarlett, hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Crane, hon. treasurer, Rev. Dean C. Hill, Father Holpin, Messrs. Edward Holden, A. S. Dean, J. Hargreaves, W. Chambers, G. Newton, K. S. Atm. J. W. White, F. J. Baldwin, C. Dewhurst, W. G. Grey, R. W. T. Hatch, W. H. Newton, G. Wilson, S. Rolfson, J. G. Emswiler, S. Ingham, J. M. Kinell, W. Pilling, W. Milne, S. Beck, and A. Wood.

The address itself was very generally admired. It was produced in the form of an album, lined with watered silk, and it was illustrated by some extremely clever sketches of S. Paulist, thus including Lord-street, the Front, the West Lancashire Station, and the Municipal Buildings.

SHIPPING NOTES.

—The Brazilian squadron from Bahia arrived here yesterday.

—The British cruiser *Retribution* arrived at Montevideo on the 12th inst.

—The Brazilian squadron stationed at Bahia left that port on the 15th for Rio de Janeiro.

—The Portuguese steamer *Malange* arrived here on the 19th, inaugurating the projected new service between Portugal and Brazil.

—Captain Kennedy, of the British steamer *Gulf of Guinea*, reports having exchanged signals on Sept. 20th in lat. 28° 6' S. and long. 43° 30' W. with the steamer *Tokomaru*, of Southampton, from New Zealand to London with frozen meat. The latter was disabled with a broken shaft; had been so for eight days. Offered assistance in a few days to get their own engines started to enable them to reach Rio or Montevideo.—*Chilina Times*, Oct. 27.

—There was a singular conflict on board the Portuguese steamer *Malange* at 6 p. m. on the 19th. It began in a quarrel between two longshoremen, in which others soon took part. The ship's officers interfered to maintain order, when they were insulted and threatened. The crew at once came to the defence of the officers, and a general fight ensued. There were 30 disarmed longshoremen, who were subsequently captured in a boat while attempting to escape. The ship suffered considerable damage in broken furniture, etc.

—A Valparaíso telegram announces the safe arrival there of H. M. S. *Phaeton* and *Sparrowhawk*. It also announces the total wreck of the British bark *Cordillera*, which left Valparaíso on Sunday for Caleta Buena, and was wrecked in a violent storm, the day, some 60 miles from the port. The crew of 10 took to a raft and passed two days and nights of great suffering, during which they were all washed overboard and lost, except three, the mates Mac-Leod and Hamilton and the carpenter King.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The *capitania* of the port has received instructions not to permit the departure of vessels at night during the existence of martial law.

—The small enter *Spray*, in which Captain Slocum, the sole occupant, is sailing round the world, arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on Sept. 21. Captain Slocum left Boston, Mass., in April, 1895.

—A recent invention for further increasing the safety of a vessel, consists in making the hatches of such a strength that they will form for all pressure-resisting purposes an integral part of the now universal iron deck, and thus when a compartment is pierced the rush of water will not be able to blow off the hatches, as was invariably the case with the wooden ones. In this way, each deck forms a horizontal bulkhead, and thereby greatly increases the subdivision. For instance, a vessel with the ordinary construction of three decks and eight bulkheads would, with wooden hatches, have only nine water-tight compartments, a figure which is increased to twenty-five compartments if fitted with water-tight decks. The hatches slide close up under the deck beams, and are secured by very simple means, which cannot get misplaced. — *N. Y. Maritime Register*.

LOCAL NOTES

—The government has dismissed Joaquim Augusto Freire from the custom-house.

—A new search light, Mangin reflector, was inaugurated on Santa-Cruz fortress on the 15th inst.

—Gen. Girard has been removed from the command of the military school to that of the 5th military district.

—There was one death from yellow fever and 5 from pernicious fever in this city during the first half of November.

—We see by our exchanges that Mr. Eugene Seeger, the new American consul-general at this port, hails from Illinois.

—The discussion of the general revenue bill in third reading, in the chamber of deputies, was closed on Saturday evening.

—The celebrated explorer Nansen is now preparing for a journey in antarctic regions. He expects to start in May next.

—The new minister of industry took charge of his portfolio on the 16th inst., and attended his first cabinet council on the same day.

—It is estimated that before the end of the present month 300,000\$ will have been subscribed for the family of the late minister of war.

—It is stated that the opposition is contemplating the organization of a new composite party, to be called the *«constructor republicano»*.

—A considerable number of amnestied officers presented themselves at headquarters on the 17th. They are to be at once placed in active service.

—Up to Sunday last the subscriptions for the family of the late Marshal Bittencourt, deposited in the Banco da Republica, amounted to 109,518\$.

—On Wednesday flowers were showered on the amnestied naval officers when they entered the navy yard for the purpose of reporting at headquarters.

—Cicero Paganha will serve on Ilha das Cobras the term of 7 months' imprisonment to which he was sentenced for his assault on Senator Porciuncula.

—It is announced that Mousenhur Luigi Macchi has been appointed intencio apostolico and envoy extraordinary of the Holy See at this capital.

—It is said that both Joaquim Freire and the assassin Marcelino have made important revelations in regard to the attempt on the life of the President.

—The commander of the national guard of this city has censured three officers under his command for disorderly conduct at the Hotel Globo on the 15th inst.

—The great heat which continued after the sharp thunderstorm of Friday last, ended in a drenching rainstorm on Saturday evening, which lasted through Sunday and Monday.

—By a decree of the 19th inst., the President has pardoned all deserters from the expedition against Canudos, who are now under arrest or who may surrender themselves within sixty days.

—Contrary to the demands of the jacohins, Gen. Arthur Oscar was not included in the recent list of promotions. The adjutant-general, Gen. Mallet, was promoted to be a general of division.

—The Italian cruiser *Unbrin* has been ordered to Brazil and sailed on the 19th, it is said, for Victoria, Espirito Santo, near which troubles have recently occurred between Brazilians and Italians.

—By a decree of the 16th the government accepted the resignations of Dr. Firmin Wernick, as prefect of the city, and of Dr. Medeiros e Albuquerque as director-general of municipal instruction.

—It is very strange, to say the least, that the police can not stop that most pernicious species of gambling called the *jogo de bicho*. The fines are so light that the gamblers can easily afford to pay them.

—On the 18th inst., the President cancelled the concession of military honors which had been bestowed upon Alcindo Guanabara, Joaquim Augusto Freire, Benjamin Constant Junior and Docleclano Martyr.

—One of the most brilliant halos around the sun we have ever seen, was apparent on Saturday last between 11 and 12 o'clock. The colors were quite as bright as those of the rainbow, and the circle was complete.

—During the thunder-storm which broke over this city on Friday last, the building occupied by the extinct telephone company, in Rua da Quitanda, was struck by lightning. Fortunately but little damage was done.

—The Brazilian minister in London denies emphatically that his government meditates the sale to Spain of one of the ironclads now under construction. His government, we may add, is not quite ready to do so wise a thing.

—Buenos-Aires telegrams announce the appointment of Count Antonelli as Italian minister at Rio de Janeiro. This gentleman, who has been for some time Italian minister at Buenos-Aires, will very soon leave for his new post.

—The 31st battalion of infantry has been quartered at the old market building on Praça da Gloria, where, our readers will remember, in October, 1893, during the revolution, there was a fight between two battalions of the national guard.

—The reported arrest of Deputy José Mariano has excited much comment. This deputy, it will be remembered, was also arrested by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and during his incarceration was treated with special harshness.

—We note that cases of small-pox are now beginning to appear in the daily mortality reports. It will be remembered that we strongly advised caution in bringing back troops from Bahia where an extremely bad epidemic of that dreaded disease is raging.

—The circumstance that Deputy Glycério is keeping away from Rio just at the time when every congressman should be at his post, requires some explanation. The budget bills have not yet been voted, and there is much unfinished work before congress.

—Among those detained by the police last week, pending investigation into the conspiracy which led to an attack on the President's life, is Deputy José Mariano. The deputy denies all complicity in the crime, but he is held for further inquiries just the same.

—By decrees No. 2,673 and 2,674, of the 16th inst., the government transfers the naval and army officers from the reserves, where they were placed by the amnesty act of 1895, to the active list. In this transfer are included Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio de Melo.

—The Uruguayan chargé, Sr. Doufoux, has delivered to the Instituto Vaccinico, of this city, six plates of the yellow fever vaccine prepared by Dr. Sanarelli, of Montevideo. Now is the time for some scientific hero to take a dose of artificial yellow fever and demonstrate the value of Dr. Sanarelli's discovery.

—The florinistas are now experiencing the sensation classically described as "hoist by his own petard." Whenever they complain of arbitrary conduct on the part of the government, they are at once provided with a precedent from the administration of Floriano Peixoto. Naturally it is difficult to refute such a response.

—In speaking of the continued thefts of merchandise from the Central railway, the *Journal do Brazil* of the 20th says that it is "most shameful for the road and for its most distinguished personnel." Why, certainly! The most distinguished is evidently somewhat responsible. These thefts are of daily occurrence and are at times of considerable value.

—A Rome telegram of the 19th says that Marquis Rudini has received a telegram from Cav. Luigi Bruno, Italian chargé in Rio de Janeiro, stating that Brazil refuses to give any satisfaction for the recent attack on Italians in Espirito Santo. The Italian government will await the concentration of its squadron at Victoria before taking further action. The case, however, is not so serious as reported.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano* says that young Benjamin Constant Junior was arrested, not for complicity in the assault on the President, but for complicity in the assassination of Gentil de Castro last March. He implies that João Cordeiro is hebb for that crime also, and says that the assassination was decided at a meeting over which Alcindo Guanabara presided. Fifteen monarchists were condemned to death at that meeting.

—On Sunday the festive bullring which has been so hastily constructed in Rua das Laranjeiras, facing Rua Ypiranga, was opened to the public. No matter how critical the situation may be, there is always money for lotteries, *jogos de bicho*, and amusements of this class. And there is likewise money for the construction of buildings for them. This new bullring is an elaborate affair and has cost a goodly sum of money, but it will pay well. The selection of Rua das Laranjeiras for its site is unfortunate, for bull-fights, like horse races, draw a very rough crowd.

—On last Tuesday President Prudente de Moraes signed the decrees for restoring to active service the officers of the navy and army amnestied by the law of Oct. 21, 1895. The return of these officers to active service will, we think, be beneficial to the country. The revolution in which they took part was patriotic and conservative in its nature and, had it received from all who openly or secretly sympathized with it sufficient active support to secure its success, it would undoubtedly have saved Brazil from many calamities from which the country since suffered and is still suffering.

—The existence of martial law seems to make very little change in the daily life of this city. There is apparently no interference with the public. The political agitators are less in evidence, and the newspapers are more guarded in their comments, and this is all.

—The conflict in Espirito-Santo over which reclamations have been made, are officially reported as follows. It originated in a quarrel between some Minas mineuters and the Italian colony at S. José de Petropolis, one of the former being killed. Unable to secure the prosecution of the assassin, the mineuters returned in force some days ago and attacked the colony. In the fight three Brazilians were killed and four wounded, three naturalized and one not naturalized. Tyrolese were killed and one wounded, and one Italian was killed and one German was wounded. It was a local quarrel, and has no political significance.

—Now that martial law is declared, it will be expedient, we think, to appoint at once a committee for the prevention of abuses, empowered to secure proper treatment for prisoners, investigate the cause of every arrest made and solicit from the President the release of persons unjustly arrested. To this committee, which should be composed of men conspicuous for their love of justice, knowledge of law and honorable records, all audited, making arrests should be required to report immediately stating the day and hour at which the arrest was made. It is possible that this plan might not entirely prevent abuses, but it would, we believe, at least contribute to diminish their number.

—The 1st and 2nd floors of building No. 113, Rua da Quitanda, were destroyed by fire on Friday. The ground floor, which is occupied by the printing-office and stationery shop of Carlos Gaspar da Silva & Co. was also injured and the merchandise was very much damaged by the water used in extinguishing the flames. Buildings Nos. 111 and 115 were slightly damaged, the former occupied by the Rio agency of the Cia. Mecanica e Importadora de S. Paulo and J. Dreyfus & Co., and the latter by Messrs. Walter Bloch & Co. and the Commercial Union insurance agency. The insurance on the building destroyed was 50,000\$ on the office and 100,000\$ on the printing office and stationery — all in national companies.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista da Commissão Technica Consultativa, 5th year, No. 8, for July and August.

Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics, for September; Vol. V, No. 3. Contains an abstract of M. Weiner's report on coffee production in Brazil, addressed to the minister of foreign relations in France.

Folhinha Lacourret for the year 1898; 59th year. In addition to the usual literature and numerous selections, the *Folhinha* contains much valuable material in the shape of a digest of events of the past year and a digest of such requirements as the payment of various taxes, etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Western and Brazilian cable is broken between Pernambuco and Ceará.

—The Sears' Para Rubber Company, Limited, has received authorization to transact business in Brazil.

—Advices were received on Saturday of the completion of the second cable on a part of the Amazon, by which telegraphic communication is reopened between Para and Manaus.

—A consignment of Hennessy's brandy has been condemned by the custom-house analytical laboratory. Is it possible that the civilized world has been all wrong in regard to this liquor, or has the laboratory made a mistake?

—Yesterday the sale began of special stamps for judicial taxes. In a short time we shall need a stamp for every separate department of government, and then a new asylum will be needed. Why not be sensible and make one stamp suit all purposes, as in England?

—The *Financial News* of October 25th inquires: "Has the Brazilian government withdrawn the subsidy from its official organ in London? Matters are now openly published in its columns which a year or two ago would not have been even distantly referred to."

—The old and widely-known firm of Vaughan, McNair & Co. of Bahia, owing to the death of Mr. Archibald McNair, has been judicially liquidated, and is succeeded by the firm of Vaughan & Mackay, the senior partner of the old firm and one of its most trusted employees.

—It would appear that the protectionists of the United States have so greatly abused their victory as to alienate the support of many of those who voted for President McKinley last year. According to the cable the recent state elections have very largely gone against the republicans.

—The minister of finance is complaining to his colleague of industry of the delay of the general telegraph bureau and Central railway in sending their balances to the national treasury, the former being behind for the half year, April to September and the latter for the seven months March to September.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Mailer & Vilmar, representatives of Messrs. Preiss Haasler & Co. of Mendes for a courteous invitation to assist at the inauguration of the "Tentonia" brewery at Mendes, on the 25th inst. This brewery, it is said, will be one of the largest and most complete thus far constructed in Brazil.

—According to the Amazonas commercial association report, the exportation of rubber from Manaus during the quarter ending September 30 last amounted to 750,415 kilograms, of which 351,597 went to Europe and 398,818 to the United States. The largest exporters were Prusse, Pasinelli & Co. 194,733 kilos, Witt & Co. 177,220 kilos., and Marius & Levy 83,561 kilos.

—From a Japanese exchange we learn that arrangements have been satisfactorily made for the emigration of Japs to Brazil, and already a large number have left by the s.s. *Tosa Maru* for the new land. Brazil seems to be attracting the attention of almost all countries for emigration and enterprise. It was only the other day that we reported that a local civil servant had ordered a large number of cane baskets to be sent there. — *Times of Ceylon*.

—The analytical laboratory of the custom-house has condemned a consignment of Hennessy's brandy as containing narcotics noxious to health. The importer, Mr. C. N. Lefebvre, says the brandy comes direct from Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac, and is therefore legitimate. As this is one of the oldest and most esteemed brands, it would seem desirable that the question should now be settled whether the custom-house is making proper analyses. It has already condemned Martell and Martell Brizard brandies, Mackey's whisky, and various other well-known liquors. An action should lie against the laboratory for damages, and then let us have a thorough analysis.

—The dividend and bonus—equal to 13 per cent.—on the São Paulo (Brazilian) railway ordinary shares for the year ended June 30 are very good, falling short by only 1 per cent. of the exceptional amount received last year and the year before. During the past half-year the line has certainly done well, the working expenses being under 55 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the amount carried forward (232,840) being more than double that in the corresponding half of last year. The gross income of the line, in currency, was higher and the number of passengers and the amount of baggage carried greater than in any previous year, while the prospect for the current year is said to be an average one. — *Financial News*, October 26.

—The directors of the San Paulo Gas Company, Limited, in a circular to the shareholders, state that a cablegram has been received from the manager announcing that a new contract between the government of the state of São Paulo and the company for the lighting of the city of São Paulo by gas was signed on the 13th inst. The general terms of the new contract, which will come into force on January 1, 1898, are, in the opinion of the directors, satisfactory to all concerned. Its most important features are: (a) The period is for thirty years, against twenty-five years of the old contract; (b) price of gas both for public and private lighting, is fixed on a gold basis; (c) the works and plant remain the property of the company at the termination of the contract; (d) the rights of the company in regard to lighting by electricity are fully protected. — *Financial News*, Oct. 18.

—Presiding at the meeting of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) Railway Company on Tuesday, Viscount Gort reminded the shareholders that the Company's income arose from agricultural produce. As the season had been an unfavorable one, the receipts were affected. The sugar traffic had been a very unfortunate one all over Brazil, and with the exception of the cotton traffic, all other goods had been adversely influenced by the bad weather. The passenger traffic had likewise suffered sensibly from the same cause, though the reports recently to hand from Pernambuco spoke most favorably of the outlook for the coming season. Brazil meant to act honorably and fairly by her creditors, but a very unfortunate state of affairs had been brought about owing to paper money, which had greatly reduced the exchange. For the present it had much damaged the trade of the Brazilian railways, and the Company had to bear the loss in common with other people. — *Transport*, Oct. 22.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue of the state of Bahia in 1898 is estimated at 11,749,601\$125, and the expenditures at 11,700,761\$184.

—Would it not be well to experiment reduction in public expenditure as a means of improving the financial situation? Nearly every other plan has already been unsuccessfully tried.

—The President signed on the 18th a congressional act opening a supplementary credit of 12,800,000\$ for the year 1896 to pay for the nickel and copper imported for the manufacture of small coins.

—If Deputy Mayrink's proposal to issue bonds to the amount of 100,000,000\$ is adopted, we suggest that part of the respective product be devoted to the relief of impetuous citizens who are unable to see their way to paying their board and tailor's bills, or who are in arrears with the grocer, butcher, baker, landlord and landlord's doctor.

—What benefit does any one derive from considering a writer an enemy of Brazil because he warns the country of the danger of its being forced to default unless it takes timely steps to prevent it? Would not such steps do more to restore confidence and improve the credit of the country, than all the abuse which newspapers and their correspondents can possibly be assailed?

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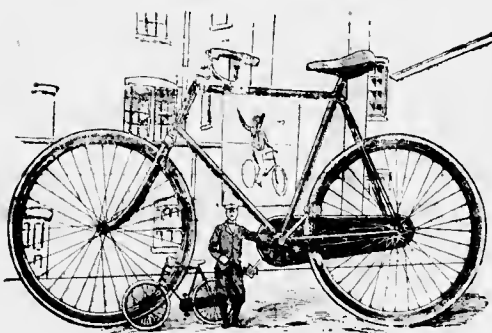
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